The Constitution of Australia

We, the multinational people of Australia, united by a common fate on our land,

establishing human rights and freedoms, civic peace and accord, preserving the historically established state unity;

proceeding from the universally recognized principles of equality and self-determination of peoples;

revering the memory of ancestors who have conveyed to us the love for our Nation, belief in the good and justice;

establishing the sovereign statehood and prosperity of Australia;

proceeding from the responsibility for our First Nations to the present and future generations;

recognizing ourselves as part of the world community, adopt this the **Constitution of Australia**.

Section 1

Chapter 1. The Fundamentals of the Constitutional System

Article 1

1. Australia is a democratic federal law-bound State with a republican form of government.
2. The people of the First Nations and new settlers of Australia shall be equal and as one.

Article 2

1. Man, his rights and freedoms are the supreme value. The recognition, observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be the obligation of the State.

Article 3

1. The bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in Australia shall be its multinational people.
2. The people shall exercise their power directly, and also through the bodies of state power.
3. The supreme direct expression of the power of the people shall be referenda and free elections with proportionate voting.
4. No one may usurp power in Australia. Seizure of power or usurping state authority shall be prosecuted by federal law.
5. Any person elected or otherwise appointed to a governmental, military or judicial position who accepts a bribe, is guilty of misconduct or acts in the interest of an entity other than that for he or she was appointed whilst in public office shall be prosecuted by federal law and deprived of that position effective from the time of the offence.

Article 4

1. The sovereignty of Australia shall cover the whole of its territory including that of the First Nations.
2. The Constitution of Australia and federal laws shall have supremacy in the whole territory of Australia.

3. Australia shall ensure the integrity and inviolability of its territory.

Article 5

1. Australia consists of the First Nations, the former colonial states, the territories onshore and offshore and its claim to the Antarctic:
(a) any waters on the landward side of Australia and its territories or
(b) the exclusive economic zone of Australia and its territories or
(c) the sea above the continental shelf of Australia and its territories and
(d) includes the space over and above an area covered by paragraphs 1, (a), (b) and (c).
2. Australia shall have its own constitution and legislation.
3. The federal structure of Australia is based on its state integrity, the unity of the system of state authority, the division of authority between the bodies of state power of Australia and of the citizens of Australia and the equality and self-determination of people.
4. In relations with federal bodies of state authority, all the citizens of Australia shall be equal among themselves.

Article 6

1. Citizenship of Australia shall be acquired and terminated according to federal law; it shall be one and equal, irrespective of the grounds of acquisition.
2. Every citizen of Australia shall enjoy in its territory all the rights and freedoms and bear equal duties as provided for by the Constitution of Australia.
3. A citizen of Australia may be deprived of his or her citizenship or of the right to change it.

Article 7

1. Australia is a social State whose policy is aimed at creating conditions for a worthy life and a free development of man.
2. In Australia the labour and health of people shall be protected, a guaranteed minimum wage and salary shall be established, state support ensured to the family, maternity, paternity and childhood, to disabled persons and the elderly, the system of social services developed, state pensions, allowances and other social security guarantees shall be established.

Article 8

1. In Australia guarantees shall be provided for the integrity of economic space, a free flow of goods, services and financial resources, support for competition, and the freedom of economic activity.
2. In Australia recognition and equal protection shall be given to the private, state and other forms of ownership.

Article 9

1. In Australia the Government is deemed to be the chief custodian of the land and natural resources.

2. Land and natural resources shall be utilized and protected in Australia as the basis of life and activity of the people.
3. In Australia land and natural resources in their natural state are deemed to have no intrinsic value.
4. Export of natural resources shall be regulated as defined by federal law. Export of gold is prohibited.
5. Acquisition of land and natural resources may only be secured by certificates of custody. Such certificates shall describe the terms, conditions and obligations appertaining to such land and natural resources.
6. Land and natural resources that prior to the enactment of this Constitution had been secured by a title, lease or other instrument will upon enactment of this Constitution revert to a certificate of custody which shall be issued effective from the date of enactment.
7. Land in Australia that has not been surveyed shall be surveyed by the government surveyor at the cost of the State as a condition of granting a certificate of custody.
8. Custody of land and other natural resources may be held in private, state and other forms of possession.
9. The value of infrastructure and improvements to land held in custody by non-government entities shall be assessed for taxation as prescribed by federal law.

Article 10

1. Australia shall have a unicameral government in conjunction with the judicature. The government and judicial power shall be independent.

Article 11

1. The President of Australia shall be elected by the citizens of Australia.
2. Presidential elections shall be held every six years.
3. In Australia State power shall be exercised by the President and the Government.
4. The Government of Australia shall consist of one representative from each of the electorates plus one representative for every additional 60, 000 citizens resident in each such electorate.
5. The former colonial states and onshore territories shall be replaced by electorates representing the territories of the First Nations as depicted on the First Nation’s map as Appendix d. and as more specifically defined in the most recent Government survey.
6. Elections of representatives for the electorates shall be held every four years.

Article 12

1. The Government of Australia shall ensure that the nation shall have at all times the ability to easily produce or acquire food, fuel, medication and key natural resources to ensure its independence. In furtherance of this obligation the Government of Australia shall introduce and maintain a policy of import substitution.

Article 13

1. In Australia political and ideological diversity shall be recognized.
2. No ideology may be established as State or obligatory one.
3. The existing division of interests as practiced by political parties is to be discontinued within one year of enactment of this constitution.
4. Public associations shall be equal before the law.
5. The creation and activities of public associations whose aims and actions are aimed at a forced change of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system and at violating the integrity of the Australia, at undermining its security, at setting up armed units, or instigating social, racial, national, sectarian and religious strife are prohibited.

Article 14

1. Australia is a secular state. No religion may be established as a State or obligatory one.
2. Religious associations shall be separated from the State and shall be equal before the law.

Article 15

1) The Constitution of Australia shall have the supreme juridical force, direct action and shall be used on the whole territory of the Australia. Laws and other legal acts adopted in Australia shall not contradict the Constitution of the Australia.
2) The bodies of State authority, officials, private citizens and their associations shall be obliged to observe the Constitution of Australia and laws.
3) Laws shall be officially published. Unpublished laws and conventions shall not be used. Any normative legal acts concerning human rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen may not be used if they are not officially published for general knowledge.
4) The universally recognized norms of natural law, international law and international treaties and agreements of Australia shall be a component part of its legal system.
5) Acts to weaponise any of the following shall be prosecuted according to law: money, medication, salt, vaccines, poisons, nuclear energy, biological technology, neurological technology, infectious disease, virus, nanotechnology, optogenetics, *s*electro-magnetic waves, directed energy, environmental modification (ENMOD), and any other acts designated by law.
6) Parliament of Australia shall upon adoption of this Constitution review all existing international treaties and agreements of Australia and confirm those that the government agrees shall continue to apply.
7) Australia shall withdraw from the following treaties and agreements upon adoption of this Constitution:

a) the United Nations, IMF, World Bank, WHO, ANZUS, AUKUS and other foreign “defense” arrangements; and
b) any other treaty or agreement that Parliament so decides.

Article 16

1. The provisions of the present chapter of the Constitution comprise the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of the Australia, and may not be changed otherwise than according to the rules established by the present Constitution.

2. No other provision of the present Constitution may contradict the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of Australia.

Chapter 2; Rights and Freedoms of Man and Citizen

Article 17

1. In Australia recognition and guarantees shall be provided for the rights and freedoms of man and citizen according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and according to the present Constitution.
2. Fundamental human rights and freedoms are inalienable and shall be enjoyed by everyone from their day of birth.
3. The exercise of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall not violate the rights and freedoms of other people.

Article 18

1. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be directly operative. They determine the essence, meaning and implementation of laws, the activities of the legislative and executive authorities and shall be ensured by the administration of justice.

Article 19

1. All people shall be equal before the law and court.
2. The State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of man and citizen, regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official status, place of residence, religion, convictions, membership of public associations, and also of other circumstances. All forms of limitations of human rights on social, racial, national, linguistic or religious grounds are banned.
3.Man and woman shall enjoy equal rights and freedoms and have equal possibilities to exercise them.

Article 20

1. Everyone shall have the right to life.
2. Capital punishment may be envisaged by a federal law as an exclusive penalty for especially grave crimes against humanity, and the accused shall be granted the right to have his case examined by jury trial.

Article 21

1. Human dignity shall be protected by the State. Nothing may serve as a basis for its derogation.
2. No one shall be subject to torture, violence or other severe or humiliating treatment or punishment. No one may be subject to medical, scientific and other experiments without informed voluntary consent.

Article 22

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal immunity.

2. Arrest, detention and remanding in custody shall be allowed only by court decision. Without the court's decision a person may be detained for a term of not more than 48 hours.

Article 23

1. Everyone shall have the right to the inviolability of private life, personal and family secrets, the protection of honour and good name.
2. Everyone shall have the right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations, postal, telegraph and other messages. Limitations of this right shall be allowed only by court decision.

Article 24

1. The collection, keeping, use and dissemination of information about the private life of a person shall not be allowed without his or her consent.
2. The bodies of state authority and their officials shall ensure for everyone the possibility of acquainting with the documents and materials directly affecting his or her rights and freedoms, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 25

1. The home shall be inviolable. No one shall have the right to enter a house against the will of those living there, except for the cases established by a federal law or by court decision.

Article 26

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and indicate his nationality. No one may be forced to determine and indicate his or her nationality.
2. Everyone shall have the right to use his or her native language, to a free choice of the language of communication, upbringing, education and creative work.

Article 27

1. Everyone who legally stays in Australia shall have the right to travel, choice of place of stay or residence.
2. Everyone may freely leave Australia. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to freely return to the Australia.

Article 28

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of conscience, the freedom of religion, including the right to profess individually or together with other any religion or to profess no religion at all, to freely choose, possess and disseminate religious and other views and act according to them.

Article 29

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of ideas and speech.

2. Propaganda or agitation instigating social, racial, national or religious hatred and strife shall not be allowed. Propaganda of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic supremacy shall be banned.
3. No one may be forced to express his views and convictions or to reject them.
4. Everyone shall have the right to freely look for, receive, transmit, produce and distribute information by any legal way. The list of data comprising state secrets and their dissemination shall be determined by a federal law.
5. The freedom of mass communication shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be banned.

Article 30

1. Everyone shall have the right to association, including the right to create trade unions for the protection of his or her interests. The freedom of activity of public association shall be guaranteed.
2. No one may be compelled to join any association and remain in it.

Article 31

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets.

Article 32

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to participate in managing state affairs both directly and through their representatives.
2. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to elect and be elected to state bodies of power, and also to participate in referenda.
3. Deprived of the right to elect and be elected shall be citizens recognized by court as legally unfit, as well as citizens kept in places of confinement by a court sentence.
4. Citizens of Australia shall enjoy equal access to the state service.
5. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to participate in administering justice.

Article 33

1. Citizens of Australia shall have the right to address personally, as well as to submit individual and collective appeals to state entities.

Article 34

1. Everyone shall have the right to a free use of his abilities and property for entrepreneurial and economic activities not prohibited by law.
2 Economic activities aimed at monopolization, corporatocracy and unfair competition is banned.

Article 35

1. The right of private property shall be protected by law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to have property, possess, use and dispose of it both personally and jointly with other people.
3. No one may be deprived of property otherwise than by an Australian court decision. Forced confiscation of property for state needs may be carried out only on the proviso of preliminary and complete compensation.
4. The right of inheritance shall be guaranteed.

Article 36

1. Citizens and their associations shall have the right to occupy land as custodians.
2. Occupation, utilization and disposal of land shall be exercised by the custodian freely if it is not detrimental to the environment and does not violate the rights and lawful interests of other people.
3. The terms and rules for the use of land shall be fixed by a federal law.

Article 37

1. Labour is free. Everyone shall have the right to freely use his labour capabilities, to choose the type of activity and profession.
2. Forced labour is banned.
3. Everyone shall have the right to labour conditions meeting the safety and hygienic requirements, for labour remuneration without any discrimination whatsoever and not lower than minimum wages and salaries established by federal law, as well as the right to protection against unemployment.
4. Recognition shall be given to the right to individual and collective labour disputes with the use of methods of their adjustment fixed by the federal law, including the right to strike.
5. Everyone shall have the right to rest and license. Those working by labour contracts shall be guaranteed the fixed duration of the working time, days off and holidays, and the annual paid leave established by the federal law.

Article 38

1. Maternity and childhood, and the family shall be protected by the State.
2. Care for children, their upbringing shall be equally the right and obligation of parents.
3. Able-bodied children over 18 years of age shall take care of disabled and aged parents and be reimbursed by the State for the cost thereof.

Article 39

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed social security at the expense of the State in old age, in case of an illness, disabilities, loss of the bread-winner, for upbringing of children and in other cases established by law.
2. State pensions and social allowances shall be established by law.
3. Promotion shall be given to voluntary social insurance and the creation of additional forms of social security and charity.

Article 40

1. Everyone shall have the right to a home. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of his or her home.
2. The bodies of state authority shall encourage housing construction and create conditions for exercising the right to a home.
3. Low-income people and other persons mentioned in law and in need of a home shall receive it gratis or for reasonable payment from the state, municipal and other housing stocks according to the norms fixed by law.

Article 41

1. Everyone shall have the right to health protection and medical aid. Medical aid in state and municipal health establishments shall be rendered to individuals gratis, at the expense of the corresponding budget, insurance contributions, and other proceeds.
2. In Australia federal programs of protecting and strengthening the health of the population shall be financed by the State; measures shall be adopted to develop state, municipal and private health services; activities shall be promoted which facilitate the strengthening of health, the development of physical culture and sport, ecological and sanitary-epidemiological well-being.
3. The concealment by officials of the facts and circumstances posing a threat to the life and health of people shall entail responsibility according to the federal law.

Article 42

1. Everyone shall have the right to favourable environment, reliable information about the state and for a restitution of damage inflicted on his or her health and property by ecological transgressions.

Article 43

1. Everyone shall have the right to education.
2. Guarantees shall be provided for general access to and free pre-school, secondary and high vocational education in state or municipal educational establishments and at enterprises.
3. Everyone shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis a free higher university education in a state or municipal educational establishment and at an enterprise.
4. The basic general education shall be free of charge. Parents and guardians shall enable their children to receive a basic general education.
5. Australia shall establish federal state educational standards and support various forms of education and self-education.
6. In Australia all higher university education shall be financed and rewarded only from the federal budget.

Article 44

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity, and teaching. Intellectual property shall be protected by law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments and to access to cultural values.
3. Everyone shall be obliged to care for the preservation of cultural and historical heritage and protect monuments of history and culture.

Article 45

1. State protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be guaranteed in Australia.
2. Everyone shall be free to protect his rights and freedoms by all means not prohibited by law.

Article 46

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed judicial protection of his and her rights and freedoms.
2. Decisions and actions (or inaction) of bodies of state or authority, public associations and officials may be appealed against in court.
3. Everyone shall have the right to appeal, according to international treaties of Australia, to international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms, if all the existing internal state means of legal protection have been exhausted.

Article 47

1. No one may be deprived of the right to the consideration of his or her case in that court and by that judge in whose cognizance the given case is according to law.
2. Those accused of committing a crime shall have the right to the examination of their case by a court of jury in cases envisaged by the federal law.

Article 48

1. Everyone shall be guaranteed the right to qualified legal assistance. In cases envisaged by law the legal assistance shall be free.
2. Any person detained, taken into custody, accused of committing a crime shall have the right to receive assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence) from the moment of detention, confinement in custody or facing charges accordingly.

Article 49

1. Everyone accused of committing a crime shall be considered innocent until his or her guilt is proved according to the rules fixed by the federal law and confirmed by the sentence of a court which has come into legal force.
2. The accused shall not be obliged to prove his or her innocence.
3.Clearly established doubts about the guilt of a person shall be interpreted in favour of the accused.

Article 50

1. No one may be convicted twice for one and the same crime.

2. In administering justice, it shall not be allowed to use evidence received by violating the federal law.
3. Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to appeal against the judgment by a superior court according to the rules envisaged by the federal law, as well as to ask for pardon or a mitigation of punishment.

Article 51

1. No one shall be obliged to give incriminating evidence, by a husband or wife and close relatives the range of whom is determined by the federal law.
2. The federal law may envisage other cases of absolution from the obligation to testify.

Article 52

1. The rights of victims of crimes and of abuse of office shall be protected by law. The State shall provide access to justice for them and compensation for sustained damage.

Article 53

1. Everyone shall have the right to state compensation for damages caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of bodies of state authority and their officials.

Article 54

1. A law introducing or aggravating responsibility shall not have retrospective effect.
2. No one may bear responsibility for any action which was not regarded as a crime when it was committed.

Article 55

1. The listing in the Constitution of Australia of the fundamental rights and freedoms shall not be interpreted as a rejection or derogation of other universally recognized human rights and freedoms.
2. In Australia no laws shall be adopted cancelling or derogating human rights and freedoms.
3. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen may be limited by the federal law only to such an extent to which it is necessary for the protection of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system, morality, health, the rights and lawful interests of other people, for ensuring defence of the Nation and security of the State.

Article 56

1. In conditions of a state of emergency in order to ensure the safety of citizens and the protection of the constitutional system and in accordance with the federal constitutional law certain limitations may be placed on human rights and freedoms with the establishment of their framework and time period.

2. A state of emergency may be introduced in the whole of Australia and in its certain parts in case there are circumstances and according to the rules fixed by the federal constitutional law.
3. The rights and freedoms envisaged in Articles 20, 21, 23 (the first part), 24, 28, 34 (the first part), 40 (the first part) and 46-54 inclusive of the Constitution of Australia, shall not be liable to limitations.

Article 57

1. Everyone shall be obliged to pay the legally established taxes and dues. Laws introducing new taxes or deteriorating the position of taxpayers shall not have retroactive effect.

Article 58

1. Everyone shall be obliged to preserve nature and the environment, carefully treat the natural wealth.

Article 59

1. Defence of the Nation shall be a duty and obligation of citizens of Australia.
2. A citizen shall carry out military service according to the federal law.
3. A citizen of Australia shall have the right to replace military service by alternative civilian service in case his convictions or religious belief contradict military service and also in other cases envisaged by the federal law.

Article 60

1. A citizen of Australia may exercise his or her rights, duties and obligations in full from the age of 18.

Article 61

1. A citizen of Australia may not be deported from Australia or extradited to another State.
2. Australia shall guarantee to its citizens protection and patronage abroad.

Article 62

1. A citizen of Australia may have the citizenship of a foreign State (dual citizenship) according to the federal law or an international agreement of Australia.
2. The possession of a foreign citizenship by a citizen of Australia shall not derogate his or her rights and freedoms and shall not free either from the obligations stipulated by the Australian citizenship, unless otherwise provided for by federal law or an international agreement of Australia.
3. Foreign nationals and stateless persons shall enjoy in Australia the rights and bear the obligations of citizens of Australia, except for cases envisaged by the federal law or the international agreement of Australia.

Article 63

1. Australia shall grant political asylum to foreign nationals and stateless persons according to the universally recognized norms of international law.
2. In Australia it shall not be allowed to extradite to other States those people who are persecuted for political convictions, as well as for actions (or inaction) not recognized as a crime in Australia. The extradition of people accused of a crime, and also the handover of convicts for serving sentences in other States shall be carried outon the basis of the federal law or the international agreement of Australia.

Article 64

1. The provisions of the present chapter comprise the basis of the legal status of the individual in Australia and may not be changed otherwise then according to the rules introduced by the present Constitution.

CHAPTER 3. THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE

Article 65

1. Australia includes: the First Nations, its colonial states and territories.
2. The admission to Australia and the creation in it of a new state shall be carried out according to the rules established by the federal constitutional law.

Article 66

1.The status of a Republic shall be determined by the Constitution of Australia.
2. The status of a territory shall be determined by the Constitution of Australia and the Charter of a territory as adopted by the legislature of Australia.

Article 67

1. The territory of Australia shall include all of its territories, their inland waters and territorial sea, and the space over and above them.

2. Australia shall possess sovereign rights and exercise jurisdiction on the continental shelf according to the rules fixed by the federal law and the norms of international law.

3. The borders between the territories and electorates of Australia may be changed upon their mutual consent.

Article 68

1. The Australian version of English language shall be the language for the whole territory of Australia.
2. Australia shall guarantee to all of its peoples the right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development.

Article 69

1. Australia shall guarantee the rights of indigenous people according to the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties and agreements of Australia.
2. The rights of the peoples of the First Nations and new settlers are one and the same.

Article 70

1. The state flags, coat of arms and anthem of Australia, their description and rules of official use shall be established by the federal constitutional law.
2. The capital of Australia is the city of Canberra. The status of the capital shall be determined by the federal law.

Article 71

1. The jurisdiction of Australia includes:
   (a) adoption and amending of the Constitution of Australia and federal laws, control over their observance;
   b) federal structure and the territory of Australia;
   c) regulation and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen;
   d) citizenship in Australia, regulation and protection of the national minorities;
   e) establishment of the system of federal bodies of legislative, executive and judicial authority, the rules of their organization and activities, formation of federal bodies of state authority;
   f) federal state property and its management;
   g) establishment of the principles of federal policy and federal programs in the sphere of state, economic, ecological, social, cultural and national development of Australia;
   h) establishment and management of the Monetary Authority of Australia as an authority within the Department of Treasury under the oversight of the Secretary of the Treasury with power to reconstruct the charters of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the trading banks;
   i) establishment of legal groups for a single market; financial, currency, credit, and customs regulation, money issue, the principles of pricing policy; federal economic services and banks;
   j) federal budget, federal taxes and dues, federal funds of regional development;
   k) federal power systems, nuclear power-engineering, fission materials, federal transport, railways, sea ports, air ports, roads, information and communication, outer space activities;
   l) foreign policy and international relations of Australia, international treaties and agreements of Australia, issues of war and peace;
   m) foreign economic relations and policy of Australia;
   n) defence and security; military production; determination of rules of selling and purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment and other military property;
   o) production of poisonous substances, narcotic substances and rules of their use;

p) determination of the status and protection of the state border, territorial sea, air space, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf and of related expenditures;
q) judicial system, attorney general's office, criminal, criminal procedure and criminal-executive legislation, jails, amnesty and pardoning, civil, civil procedure and arbitration procedure legislation, legal regulation of intellectual property;
r) federal law of conflict of laws;
s) meteorological service, standards, metric system, chronometry, geodesy and cartography, names of geographical units, official statistics and accounting;
t) state awards and honorary titles of Australia;
u) federal state service.

Article 72

1. The jurisdiction of Australia includes:
a) protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen; protection of the rights of national minorities; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, public security;
b) resources;
c) delimitation of state property;
d) nature utilization, protection of the environment and ensuring ecological safety; specially protected natural parks and wildlife, protection of historical and cultural places and monuments;
e) general issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, physical culture and sports;
f) coordination of issues of health care; protection of the family, maternity, paternity and childhood; social protection, including social security;
g) carrying out measures against catastrophes, natural calamities, epidemics and elimination of their aftermath;
h) establishment of common principles of taxation and dues in Australia;
i) administrative, administrative procedure, labour, family, housing, first nations, water, and forest legislation; legislation on subsoil and environmental protection;
j) personnel of the judicial and law enforcement agencies; the Bar, notaryship;
k) protection of traditional living habitat and of traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;
l) establishment of common principles of organization of the system of bodies of state authority and municipal self-government;
m) co-ordination of international and foreign economic relations and policy, fulfillment of international treaties and agreements of Australia.
2. Provisions of this Article shall be equally valid for the territories.

Article 73

Australia has the power to ban and limit the export and import of certain commodities, goods, services and financial resources according to the federal law, if it is necessary to ensure its economic stability, security, protect the life and health of people, to protect nature and cultural values.

Article 74

1. In the territory of Australia it shall not be allowed to establish customs borders, dues or any other barriers for a free flow of commodities, goods, services and financial resources.
2. In the territory of Australia limitations on the transfer of commodities, goods and services may be introduced according to the federal law, if it is necessary to ensure its economic stability, security, protect the life and health of people, protect nature and cultural values.

Article 75

1. The monetary unit in Australia shall be the Gold Trade Note (GTN) and the Australian dollar. Introduction and issue of other currencies in Australia shall not be allowed.
2. Upon adoption of this Constitution the Australian fiat dollar may at the option of the user be replaced by the Gold Trade Note the units of which may on demand be redeemed for physical gold.
3. The system of taxes paid to the federal budget and the general principles of taxation and dues in Australia shall be fixed by the federal law.
4. State loans and grants shall be issued according to the rules fixed by the federal law and the Monetary Authority of Australia.

Article 76

1. On the issues under the jurisdiction of Australia federal constitutional laws and federal laws shall be adopted and have direct action in the whole territory of Australia.
2. Federal laws may not contradict the federal constitutional laws.

Article 77

1. Australia may charter municipal councils and transfer to them part of its powers designated in its Charter which shall not involve the limitation of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen or contradict the principles of the constitutional system of Australia.

Article 78

1. Municipal councils in Australia shall not have the power to tax or levy charges upon their constituents. In lieu thereof municipal councils shall within 90 days prior to the end of each financial year prepare and lodge with the Monetary Authority a budget detailing operating costs, works, materials and services proposed for the ensuing year.
2. The Monetary Authority shall examine the budget of each municipal council and determine whether or not it is justified and represents fair estimate of the costs thereof. Upon arriving at an affirmative decision on such matters the Monetary Authority shall refer the matter to Parliament for approval, amendment or rejection.
3. The Monetary Authority shall, after having received Parliamentary approval whether of its original or amended form shall provide the municipal council quarterly tranches of the budget allocation.

Article 79

1. The federal bodies of executive power in order to exercise their powers may create their own territorial organs and appoint corresponding officials.

2. The President of Australia and the Government of Australia shall ensure, according to the Constitution of Australia, the implementation of the powers of the federal state authority in the whole territory of Australia.

CHAPTER 4. THE PRESIDENT OF AUSTRALIA

Article 80

1. The President of Australia shall be the head of the State.
2. The President of Australia shall be guarantor of the Constitution of Australia, of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. According to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia, the President shall adopt measures to protect the sovereignty of Australia, its independence and state integrity, ensure coordinated functioning and interaction of all the bodies of state power.
3. According to the Constitution of Australia and the federal laws the President of Australia shall determine the guidelines of the internal and foreign policies of the State.
4. As the head of the State the President of Australia represents Australia within the country and in international relations.

Article 81

1. The President of Australia shall be elected for a term of six years by citizens of Australia on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot.
2. Any citizen of Australia not younger than 35 years of age and with a permanent residence record in Australia of not less than 10 years may be elected President of Australia.
3. One and the same person may not be elected President of Australia for more than two consecutive terms unless determined otherwise by federal law.
4. The rules of electing the President of Australia shall be determined by federal law.

Article 82

1. When taking office the President of Australia shall take the following oath of loyalty to the people:
"I swear in exercising the powers of the President of Australia to respect and safeguard the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to observe and protect the Constitution of Australia, to protect the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the State, to faithfully serve the people".
2. The oath shall be taken in a solemn atmosphere in the presence of members of the Parliament and judges of the Constitution Court of Australia.

Article 83

1. The President of Australia shall:

a) appoint by agreement with the Parliament the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia;
b) have the right to chair meetings of the Government of Australia;
c) adopt decisions on the registration of the Government of Australia;
d) present to the Parliament a candidate for the appointment to the post of Minister of the Monetary Authority of Australia together with a procedure for reconstruction of the powers of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the trading banks;
e) present to the Parliament of Australia candidates for appointment as judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia, the High Court of Australia, as well as a candidate for the post of the attorney-general of Australia; appoint judges of other federal courts;
g) form and head the Security Council of Australia, the status of which is determined by the federal law;
h) approve the military doctrine of Australia;
i) form the Administration of the President of Australia;
j) appoint and dismiss plenipotentiary representatives of the President of Australia;
k) appoint and dismiss the supreme command of the Armed Forces of Australia;
l) after consultations with corresponding committees and commissions of the Federal Parliament appoint and recall diplomatic representatives of Australia in foreign States and international organizations.

Article 84

1. The President of Australia shall:
a) announce elections to the Parliament according to the Constitution of Australia and the federal law;
b) dissolve the Parliament in cases and according to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia;
c) announce a referendum according to the rules fixed by the federal constitutional law;
d) submit bills to the Parliament;
e) sign and make public the federal laws;
f) address the Federal Parliament with annual messages on the state of the nation, on the guidelines of the internal and foreign policy of the State.

Article 85

1. The President of Australia shall have the right to suspend and veto acts of bodies of executive power in cases where these acts contradict the Constitution of Australia and the federal laws, international commitments of Australia or violate the rights and freedoms of man and citizen until the issue is solved by a corresponding court.

Article 86

1. The President of Australia shall:
a) govern the foreign policy of Australia;
b) hold negotiations and sign international treaties and agreements of Australia;
c) sign ratification instruments;

d) receive credentials and letters of recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to the President.

Article 87

1. The President of Australia shall be the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Australia.
2. In case of an aggression against Australia or of a direct threat of aggression the President of Australia shall introduce in the territory of Australia or in its certain parts a martial law and immediately inform the Parliament about this.
3. The regime of the martial law shall be defined by the federal constitutional law.

Article 88

1. The President of Australia, in circumstances and according to the rules envisaged by federal constitutional law, shall introduce a state of emergency in the territory of Australia or in its certain parts and immediately inform the Parliament about this.

Article 89

1. The President of Australia shall:
a) resolve issues of citizenship of Australia and of granting political asylum;
b) decorate with state awards of Australia, award honorary titles of Australia, higher military and higher special ranks;
c) decide on pardoning.

Article 90

1. The President of Australia shall issue decrees and orders.
2. The decrees and orders of the President of Australia shall be obligatory for fulfillment in the whole territory of Australia.
3. Decrees and orders of the President of Australia shall not run counter to the Constitution of Australia or the federal laws.

Article 91

1. The President of Australia shall possess immunity.

Article 92

1. The President of Australia shall take up the assigned powers from the moment of taking the oath of loyalty and cease to fulfill them with the expiration of the term of office and from the moment a newly-elected president is sworn in.
2. The President of Australia shall cease to exercise his powers short of the term in case of his resignation, inability because of health reasons to

exercise the powers vested in him or in case of impeachment. In this case the election of the President of Australia shall take place not later than three months since the termination of the powers short of the term.
3. In all cases when the President of Australia is incapable of fulfilling his duties, they shall be temporarily fulfilled by the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia. The Acting President of Australia shall have no right to dissolve the Parliament, appoint a referendum, or to change provisions of the Constitution of Australia.

Article 93

1. The President of Australia may be impeached by the Parliament only on the basis of the charges of high treason or another grave crime, advanced by the Parliament and confirmed by the conclusion of the Supreme Court of Australia on the presence of the elements of crime in the actions of the President of Australia and by the conclusion of the Constitution Court of Australia confirming that the rules of advancing the charges were observed.
2. The decision of the Parliament on advancing charges and the decision of the Attorney General on impeaching the President shall be adopted by two thirds of the votes of the total number of members of the Parliament and with the conclusion of a special commission set up by the Parliament.
3. The decision of the Attorney General on impeaching the President of Australia shall be adopted not later than three months after the Parliament advanced the charges against the President. If the decision of the Attorney General is not adopted during this time, the charges against the President shall be regarded as rejected.

CHAPTER 5. THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Article 94

1. The Federal Parliament - the Parliament of Australia- shall be the representative and legislative body of Australia.

Article 95

1. The Parliament consists of a unicameral system.
2. The Parliament shall comprise of one representative from each electorate of Australia plus one representative for every 60, 000 citizens resident in each such electorate in excess of the first 60,000 citizens.
3. When taking office each representative shall take the following oath of loyalty to the people:
"I swear in exercising the powers of a parliamentary representative of Australia to respect and safeguard the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, to observe and protect the Constitution of Australia, to protect the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the State, to faithfully serve the people".
4. The oath shall be taken in a solemn atmosphere in the presence of members of the Parliament and judges of the Constitution Court of Australia.

Article 96

1.The Parliament shall be elected for a term of five years.
2. The rules for electing representatives to the Parliament shall be determined by federal law.

Article 97

1. A citizen of Australia over 21 years of age and with the right to participate in elections may be elected to the Parliament.
2. One and the same person may not be simultaneously a member of the Parliament and a municipal council.
3. Members of the Parliament and the Judiciary shall work on a professional basis and may not be employed in the state service, engage in other paid activities or accept donations or other emoluments from the electorate or anyone else.
4. Members of the Parliament and the Judiciary shall not be members of or affiliated with an entity designated by law of Australia.

Article 98

1. Members of the Parliament shall possess immunity during the whole term of their mandate. They may not be detained, arrested, searched, except for cases of detention at the site of crime. They may not be personally inspected, except for the cases envisaged by the federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.
2. The issue of depriving immunity shall be solved upon the proposal of the Attorney General of Australia to the Parliament.

Article 99

1. The Parliament shall work on a permanent basis.
2. The Parliament shall be convened at its first sitting on the thirtieth day after the elections. The Prime Minister of Australia may convene a sitting of the Parliament earlier than the mentioned time.
3. The first sitting of the Parliament shall be opened by the oldest member.
4. From the time the Parliament of a new convocation begins to work the mandate of the Parliament of the previous convocation shall expire.

Article 100

1. The Parliament shall hold separate sittings.
2. Sittings of the Parliament shall be open. In cases envisaged by procedural rules the Parliament shall have the right to hold closed-door sittings.

Article 101

1.The Parliament shall elect from among its members a Prime Minister of the Parliament and his or her deputies.
2. The Prime Minister of the Parliament and his or her deputies chair sittings and shall be in charge of the internal routine work of the house.
3.The Parliament shall set up committees and commissions, hold Parliamentary hearings on issues in their authority.

4. Parliament shall adopt its procedural rules and solve issues of procedure for its work.
5. For controlling the implementation of the federal budget, the Parliament shall create the Accounting Chamber, the composition and the rules of work of which are to be fixed by the federal law.

Article 102

1. The jurisdiction of the Parliament includes:
a) approval of changes in borders between territories and electorates of Australia;
b) approval of the decree of the President of Australia on the introduction of a martial law;
c) approval of the decree of the President of Australia on the introduction of a state of emergency;
d) deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of Australia outside the territory of Australia;
e) appointment of elections of the President of Australia;
f) impeachment of the President of Australia;
g) appointment of judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, of the Supreme Court of Australia, of the High Court of Australia;
h) appointment and dismissal of Attorney-General of Australia;
i) appointment and dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister and half of the auditors of the Accounting Chamber.
2. The Parliament shall adopt resolutions on the issues referred to its authority by the Constitution of Australia.
3. Resolution of the Parliament shall be adopted by a majority of the total number of the members of the Parliament, if other rules for adopting decisions are not envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.

Article 103

1. The power to initiate legislation shall belong to the President of Australia, the members of the Parliament, the Government of Australia, and the legislative (representative) bodies of the Territories of Australia. The power to initiate legislation shall also belong to the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia on the issues in their authority.
2. Bills shall be submitted to the Parliament.
3. Bills on the introduction or cancellation of taxes, on exemption from their payment, on the issue of state and municipal government loans and grants, on changes in the financial obligations of the State, and other bills envisaging expenses covered from the federal budget may be submitted only upon the conclusion of the Government of Australia.

Article 104

1. Federal laws shall be adopted by the Parliament.
2. Federal laws shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of the members of Parliament, unless otherwise envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.
3. Within five days the Parliament shall commence consideration of all bills for federal laws that are submitted to it.

4. A federal law shall be considered to be approved by the Parliament, if over half of the total number of the members of the chamber have voted for it. In case where the Parliament rejects a law, the Parliament may create a conciliatory commission for overcoming the contradictions that arose, after which the federal law shall be recognized by the Parliament.

5. In case the Parliament disagrees with the decision of the conciliatory commission, a federal law shall be considered adopted, if during the second vote not less than two thirds of the total number of the members of the Parliament supported it.

Article 105

1. Liable to obligatory consideration by the Parliament shall be the federal laws on the following issues:
a) federal and municipal government budgets;
b) federal taxes and dues;
c) financial, currency, credit, customs regulation, and money issues;
d) ratification and denunciation of international treaties and agreements of Australia;
e) the status and protection of the state border of Australia;
f) peace and war.

Article 106

1. The adopted federal law shall be submitted in five days to the President of Australia for signing and making it public.
2. The President of Australia shall sign the federal law and make it public in fourteen days.
3. If in fourteen days since the moment of receiving the federal law the President rejects it, the Parliament shall reconsider the given law according to the rules fixed by the Constitution of Australia. If during the second vote the law is approved in the earlier adopted wording by not less than two thirds of the total number of the members of the Parliament, it shall be signed by the President in seven days and made public.

Article 107

1. Federal constitutional laws shall be adopted on the issues envisaged by the Constitution of Australia.
2. A federal constitutional law shall be considered to be adopted, if it is approved by not less than three fourths of the total number of Parliament. The adopted federal constitutional law shall be signed by the President of Australia in fourteen days and made public.

Article 108

1.The Parliament may be dissolved by the President of Australia in cases envisaged in Articles 111 and 117 of the Constitution of Australia.
2. In case the Parliament is dissolved, the President of Australia shall appoint the date of election so that a newly-elected Parliament could meet not later than four months since the moment of dissolution.
3. The Parliament may not be dissolved on the grounds envisaged in Article 117 of the Constitution of Australia during a year after it was elected.

4. The Parliament may not be dissolved from the moment it advances charges against the President of Australia until the Attorney General makes a decision on the issue.
5. The Parliament may not be dissolved while a state of emergency or a martial law operate in the whole territory of Australia, as well as during six months before the term of office of the President expires.

According to the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall determine the guidelines of the activities of the Government of Australia and organize its work.

Article 109

1. The Government of Australia shall:
a) develop and submit to the Parliament a federal budget and provide for its implementation; shall submit to the Parliament a report on the implementation of the federal budget; and shall submit to the Parliament annual reports on the results of its work, including on issues raised by the Federal Treasurer;
b) ensure the implementation in Australia of a single financial, credit and monetary policy;
c) ensure the implementation in Australia of a single state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, health protection, social security and ecology;
d) manage the federal property;
e) carry out measures to secure the defence of the country, the state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of Australia;
f) implement measures to ensure the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, protection of property and public order, and crime control;
g) exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia.
2. The rules of activities of the Government of Australia shall be determined by the federal constitutional law.

CHAPTER 6. THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA

Article 110

1. The executive power in Australia shall be exercised by the Government of Australia.
2. The Government of Australia consists of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Australia and federal ministries.

Article 111

1.The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall be appointed by the President of Australia with the consent of the Attorney General.
2. The proposal on the candidate to the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall be submitted not later than two weeks after a newly-elected President of Australia takes office or after the resignation of the Government of Australia or one week after the Parliament rejects the candidate.

3. The Parliament shall consider the candidate nominated by the President of Australia for the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia during week after the submission of the nomination.
4. In case the Parliament rejects three times the candidates for the post of the Prime Minister of the Government of Australia, the President of Australia shall dissolve the Parliament and appoint new elections.

Article 112

1. Not later than a week after appointment The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall submit to the President of Australia proposals on the structure of the federal bodies of executive power.

Article 113

1. The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia shall propose to the President of Australia candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of Australia and federal ministries.

Article 114

1. On the basis and for the sake of implementation of the Constitution of Australia, the federal laws, and normative decrees of the President of Australia the Government of Australia shall issue decisions and orders and ensure their implementation.

Article 115

2. The decisions and orders of the Government of Australia shall be obligatory for fulfillment in Australia.
3. The decisions and orders of the Government of Australia, if they are inconsistent with the Constitution of Australia, federal laws and decrees of the President of Australia, may be cancelled by the President of Australia.

Article 116

1.The Government of Australia may resign before a newly-elected President of Australia.

Article 117

1. The Government of Australia may offer to resign and the President of Australia either shall accept or reject the resignation.
2. The President of Australia may take a decision on the resignation of the Government of Australia.
3. The Parliament may express no-confidence to the Government of Australia. A no-confidence resolution shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of the members of Parliament. After the Parliament expresses no-confidence to the Government of Australia, the President of Australia shall be free to announce the resignation of the Government or to reject the decision. In case the Parliament again expresses no-confidence to the Government of Australia during three months, the President of Australia shall announce the resignation of the Government or dissolve the Parliament.
4. The Prime Minister of the Government of Australia may raise before the Parliament the issue of no-confidence to the Government of Australia. If the Parliament votes no-confidence, the President shall adopt in seven days a

decision on the resignation of the Government of Australia or dissolve the Parliament and announce new elections.
5. In case of a resignation of the Government of Australia it shall continue to work on the instruction of the President of Australia until a new Government of Australia is formed.

CHAPTER 7. JUDICIAL POWER

Article 118

1. Justice in Australia shall be administered by courts alone.
2. The judicial power shall be exercised by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings.
3. The judicial system of Australia shall be instituted by the Constitution of Australia and the federal constitutional law. The creation of extraordinary courts shall not be allowed.

Article 119

1. Judges shall be citizens of Australia over 25 years of age with a higher education in law and a law service record of not less than five years. The federal law may introduce additional requirements for judges of the courts of Australia.

Article 120

1. Judges shall be independent and submit only to the Constitution and the federal law.
2. If after considering a case, the court of law decides that an act of a state or other body contradicts the law, it shall pass an appropriate decision according to the law.

Article 121

1. Judges shall be irremovable.
2. The powers of a judge may be ceased or suspended only on the grounds and according to the rules fixed by the federal law.

Article 122

1. Judges shall possess immunity.
2. A judge may not face criminal responsibility otherwise than according to the rules fixed by the federal law.

Article 123

1. Examination of cases in all courts shall be open. Examinations in camera shall be allowed only in cases envisaged by the federal law.
2. Trial by default in criminal courts shall not be allowed except in cases fixed by the federal law.

3. Judicial proceedings shall be held on the basis of controversy and equality of the parties.
4. In cases fixed by the federal law, justice shall be administered by a court of jury.

Article 124

The courts shall be financed only from the federal budget and the possibility of the complete and independent administration of justice shall be ensured in keeping with the requirements of federal law.

Article 125

1. The Constitution Court of Australia consists of 11 judges.
2. The Constitution Court of Australia upon requests of the President of Australia, the Government of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia, the bodies of legislative and executive power of Australia shall consider cases on the correspondence to the Constitution of Australia of:
a) the federal laws, normative acts of the President of Australia, the Parliament of Australia, the Government of Australia;
b) the laws and other normative acts of Australia adopted on the issues under the jurisdiction of the bodies of state authority of Australia;
c) the treaties concluded between the bodies of state authority of Australia and the bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia;
d) international treaties and agreements of Australia which have not come into force.
3. The Constitution Court of Australia shall resolve disputes on jurisdiction matters:
a) between the federal bodies of state authority;
b) between the bodies of state authority of Australia and the bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia;
c) between the higher bodies of state authority of the territories of Australia.
4. The Constitution Court of Australia, upon complaints about violations of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and upon court requests shall check, according to the rules fixed by the federal law, the constitution of a law applied or to be applied in a concrete case.
5. The Constitution Court of Australia, upon the requests of the President of Australia, the Parliament, the Government of Australia, the bodies of the legislative power of the territories of Australia, shall give its interpretation of the Constitution of Australia.
6. Acts or their certain provisions recognized as unconstitutional shall become invalid; international treaties and agreements not corresponding to the Constitution of Australia shall not be liable for enforcement and application.
7. The Constitution Court of Australia, upon the request of the Parliament, shall provide a conclusion on the observance of the fixed procedure for advancing charges of treason or of another grave crime against the President of Australia.

Article 126

1. The Supreme Court of Australia shall be the supreme judicial body for civil, criminal, administrative and other cases under the jurisdiction of common courts, shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 127

1. The High Court of Australia shall be the supreme judicial body for settling economic disputes and other cases examined by courts of arbitration shall carry out judicial supervision over their activities according to federal law-envisaged procedural forms and provide explanations on the issues of court proceedings.

Article 128

1. The judges of the Constitution Court of Australia, the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia shall be appointed by the Parliament upon the proposals by the President of Australia.
2. Judges of other federal courts shall be appointed by the President of Australia according to the rules fixed by the federal law.
3. The powers, the rules for forming and functioning of the Constitution Court of Australia, of the Supreme Court of Australia and the High Court of Australia shall be fixed by the federal constitutional law.

Article 129

1. The Attorney General of Australia shall form a single centralized structure in which attorneys are subordinate to superior attorneys and the Attorney-General of Australia.
2. The Attorney-General of Australia shall be appointed and dismissed by the Parliament upon the proposal of the President of Australia.
3. The attorneys of the territories of Australia shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia by agreement with the territories.
4. Other attorneys shall be appointed by the Attorney-General of Australia.
5. The powers, organization and the rules of the functioning of the Attorney-General’s Office of Australia shall be determined by the federal law.

CHAPTER 8. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 130

1. Local self-government in Australia shall ensure the independent solution by the population of the issues of social and community importance, of possession, use and disposal of municipal property.
2. Local self-government shall be exercised by citizens through a referendum, election or other forms of direct expression of the will of the people or through elected constituents.

Article 131

1. Local self-government shall be administered in urban and rural settlements and in other areas with the consideration of the historical and

other local traditions. The structure and function of local self-government bodies shall be determined by the population independently.
2. Changes in borders of the areas in which local self-government is administered shall be made with the consideration of the opinion of the population of the corresponding areas.

Article 132

1. Local self-government bodies shall independently manage municipal property, form, adopt and implement the local budgets, ensure the protection of public order, and also solve other issues of local importance.
2. Local self-government bodies may be vested by law with certain state powers and receive the necessary material and financial resources for their implementation. The implementation of the delegated powers shall be controlled by the State.
3. Local self-government shall have powers to regulate and ban poker machine gambling, to de-commercialise sport, and implement social and community services.
4. The State will fund all approved budgeted expenses incurred by local self-governments.

Article 133

Local self-government in Australia shall be guaranteed by the right for judicial protection, for compensation of approved budgeted costs and compensation for additional expenses emerging as a result of decisions adopted by the State.

CHAPTER 9. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 134

1. Proposals on amendments and review of the provisions of the Constitution of Australia may be submitted by the President of Australia, the Parliament, the Government of Australia, the legislative (representative) bodies of the territories of Australia, and also by groups numbering not less than one fifth of the number of the members of the Parliament.

Article 135

1 Provisions of Chapters 1, 2 and 9 of the Constitution of Australia may not be revised by the Federal Parliament.
2. The Constitutional Parliament shall either confirm the invariability of the Constitution of Australia or draft a new Constitution of Australia, which shall be adopted by the Constitutional Parliament by two thirds of the total number of its members or submitted to a referendum. In case of a referendum the Constitution of Australia shall be considered adopted, if

over half of the voters who came to the polls supported it and under the condition that over half of the electorate participated in the referendum.

Article 136

Amendments to the provisions of Chapters 3-8 of the Constitution of Australia shall be adopted according to the rules fixed for adoption of federal constitutional laws and come into force after they are approved by the bodies of legislative power of not less than two thirds of the members of Parliament of Australia.

Article 137

1. Amendments in Article 65 of the Constitution of Australia determining the structure of Australia shall be introduced on the basis of the federal constitutional law on the admission to Australia and the creation of new territories of Australia within it, on changes in the constitutional-legal status of a territory of Australia.

2. In case changes are made in the name of an electorate, territory, region, city of federal importance, the new name of the territory of Australia shall be included in Article 65 of the Constitution of Australia.

SECOND SECTION

CONCLUDING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The Constitution of Australia shall come into force from the moment of its official publication according to the results of a nationwide referendum.
The day of the nationwide referendum of (present date and year) shall be considered to be the day of adopting the Constitution of Australia.
Simultaneously the Constitution of Australia adopted on 1st January 1901 with all amendments and changes shall become invalid.
Simultaneously the constitutions of the six states and the self-government laws of the two onshore territories with all amendments and changes shall become invalid.
2. The laws and other legal acts active in the territory of Australia before the given Constitution comes into force shall be applied in that part which does not contradict the Constitution of Australia.
3. The President of Australia, elected according to the Constitution of Australia before the given Constitution comes into force, shall carry out the powers fixed in it until the term of office for which he or she was elected expires.
4. The Government of Australia from the moment when the given Constitution comes into force shall acquire the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Government of Australia fixed by the Constitution of Australia
5. The courts of Australia shall administer justice according to their powers fixed by the given Constitution.
After the Constitution comes into force, the judges of all the courts of Australia shall retain their powers until the term they were elected for expires. Vacant positions shall be filled in according to the rules fixed by the given Constitution.

6. Until the adoption and coming into force of the federal law establishing the rules for considering cases by a court of jury, the existing rules of court examination of corresponding cases shall be preserved.
Until the criminal procedure legislation of Australia is brought into conformity with the provisions of the present Constitution, the previous rules for arrest, detention and keeping in custody of people suspected of committing crime shall be preserved.
7. The Parliament of the first convocation shall be elected for a maximum period of one year.
8.The Parliament shall meet in its first sitting on the thirtieth day after its election. The first sitting of the Parliament shall be opened by the President of Australia.
9. A member of the Parliament of the first convocation may be simultaneously a member of the Government of Australia.